THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,520. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	,, 2 0
First insertion, each line	,, 0 6
Second insertion	,, 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,, 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, CHARLES ASHBY, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

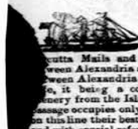
FOR CALCUTTA.

With quick despatch.

THE fast sailing first-class Ship SYDENEY, of 620 Tons register, D. BRIGHTON, Master, will sail for the above Port in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAJEE A BDOOL KARIM CADOO, the Owner, at Muajid Bander in Khand Bazaar, out of Fort.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival, of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of the most beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each Vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a liberal table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co.s *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSH IN & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

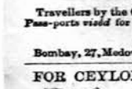
FOR CEYLON AND MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer to Ceylon and the Malabar Coast on the 16th March, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sadashewghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Cochin, and Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing well known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LOWJEE & Co., Medow Mewery; LECKRAJ & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officer; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY the 7th instant, at 2 P. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Juwerchand Atmaram, Kalaparakwadie, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

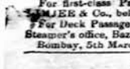
Bombay, 5th March 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY next, the 8th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavarkhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NASER NUSSERWANJI & Co. Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motiabar's house.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to Kurrachee, on Tuesday, the 10th March at 5 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 1-0 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palaiquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messrs and Outstations, to their beauti ful Preserved Dried Fruits, received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs. 6
Ditto, Do. a box	,, 6
Baklai Kousoma, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	,, 6

Wanted.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT wanting a passage to England by the Mail of the 27th March, by accompanying a Family, can make arrangements by applying to L. D. C., care of the Manager of this paper. Satisfactory references required.

WANTED A CLERK, who thoroughly understands the Custom House business, also an Assistant Book-keeper. None need apply who are not quite qualified, and can produce good testimonials as to character and qualification. Apply to

R. FRITH & Co.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Phuttel Barry*, Captain AHMED BIN MAHOMED, from Calcutta are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense. The Captain or Owner will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Coronet*, Capt. COVERRY, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain COVERRY will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain Coverry.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Miletus*, Commander A. SHAW, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Packages as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain SHAW will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNAGGREA.
Agents for Captain A. Shaw.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "*Vittoria*," Captain Martin, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Martin will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Agents for the Captain and Owner of the Ship *Vittoria*.

Bombay, 27th February 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Chaunral*, Captain SHARP, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SHARP will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Excelsior*, Captain SANDERSON, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SANDERSON will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 2nd March 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S TYABJEE & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—It is requested that all debts due to the Estate of the late Deputy Collector, RICHARD WELSH, of Peona, and all claims against it, be forwarded for adjustment before the 1st of June next to the undersigned to whom Probate of the Will of the deceased has been granted.

No attention will be paid to claims received after the above date.

JEREMIAH COLEMAN, Lieut.,
Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordinance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 3rd March 1863.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs, Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Mataracady, Umarcon.

17th February 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned trading under the name and style of ROBERTSON and EVERITT, of Gadduck, Dharwar Collectorate and Malabar Coast, is from this date by mutual consent dissolved.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.
ISAAC EVERITT.

1st March 1863.

Referring to the above, we hereby give notice, that the business hitherto existing under the name of ROBERTSON and EVERITT, will henceforth be carried on under the style of ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Retort-house, Coal Stores, Coal Sheds, Gasholder Tanks, Boundary walls, &c. &c., for BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

Sealed Tenders marked "TENDERS FOR GAS WORKS" to be addressed to the Company's Agents on or before the 15th of March next. Full particulars can be obtained from the Company's Agents, Messrs. Stenhouse Co., Fort, Bombay. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor to assign reasons for the rejection of any Tender.

STENHOUSE Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Gas Company, Limited,

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the under-signed.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department,

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the sig ing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.

W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.

Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedasheghur, 9th January 1863.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery made in the Matter of JOSEPH HARRIS, late of the Oriental Club, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, and of No. 14, "arlton Road, Maida Vale in the same County, a Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Indian Army deceased, and a Cause Collum *v* Vivesah.

The Creditors of the said JOSEPH HARRIS who died in or about the month of July, 1861, are by their Solicitors on or before the 27th day of May, 1863, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Dated this 23rd day of December 1862.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,

NUSSERWANJEE BARDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices, embossed or engraved.

Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery requires Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Mach inery Band, Belts, Cord, and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them; for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, smoog which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.

Church Gate Street.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 3.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
CONSTITUTING
THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,
WITH
THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT
AND
OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "JEDDO."

Considerations on the Pentateuch, By I. Taylor...Rs.	1 14
Cassell's Illustrated Exhibitor; containing about 300 illustrations, with letter-press descriptions of all the principal objects in the International Exhibition of 1862. Handsomely bound and gilt	5 12
Practical Mechanic's Journal, Record of the Great Exhibition of 1862	21 8
Running the Blockade. By Lt. Warneford, R.N.	1 8
Comic Adventures of the Young Men from the Country	2 12
North and South. By the White Republican	6 12
Mis ellanies. Collected and edited by Earl Stanhope	3 12
Life of General Sir Robert Wilson, &c. 2 vols. Edited by his nephew and son-in-law the Revd. H. Randolph, M.A., Oxon. With Portrait	19 8
Answers to Questions on the insurrection of Mauguetty and the Hythe papers. By Lt. E. W. Bogbie, Madras Infantry	2 0
The Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England from 1642 to 1684. Edited by C. Mackay, LL.D	3 12
Lawrence Struilby: or, observations and experiences during 25 years of Bush-Life in Australia. Edited by the Revd. J. Graham	2 12
Lacon: or, many things in few words: addressed to those who think. By Revd. C. C. Colton, A.M.	4 8
Round Games for all parties, &c.	3 8
Lancashire Homes, and what sin them	0 12
The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Complete and handsome edition	5 12
The Lunar World; its scenery, motion, &c., considered with a view to design, By J. Crampton, A.M.	2 12
The Boyhood of Martin Luther, &c. By H. Mayhew	4 8
Lives of George and Robert Stephenson, Engineers. Forming vol. 3 of the Lives of the Engineers. By S. Smiles	15 12
Giants, and how to fight them	0 12
Cousin Bessie: a story of youthful earnestness	0 12
The Sick-room and its Secret. By Mrs. Geldart	0 12
Memoir of the late Revd. R. Nesbit. By Revd. J. M. Mitchell	4 8
Ensamples of Railway Making, &c.	9 0
Murray on the Stability of Retaining Walls, &c.	3 12
Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army. By an impressed New Yorker	2 12
Freemason's Pocket Book for 1863	2 0
Booth's Man al on Law of Wills, with forms	2 0
The Artilleris's Manual and British Soldier's Compendium. By Major F. A. Griffiths, R.A.	5 12
The Works of Thomas Hood, complete in 7 vols.	31 8

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG.

Every Boy's Book: a complete Encyclopedia of sports and amusements, intended to affi rd recreation and instruction to boys in their leisure hours, with upwards of 600 illustrations from original designs by W. Harvey and H. Weir	5 8
Every Girl's Book. A compendium of entertaining amusements, for recreation in home circles Compiled by Louisa Lawford	2 12
The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury of Science, drawing, painting, constructive wonders, rural affairs, wild and domesticated anima s; Outdoor Sports and Indoor Pastimes; forming a complete repertory of home amusements and rational recreations, embellished with 500 descriptive engravings	3 12
The Illustrated Girl's Own Treasury, specially designed for the entertainment of Girls and the development of the best faculties of the female mind, &c. &c.	3 12
The Illustrated Boy's Own Story Book	2 12
The Illustrated Girl's Own Story Book	2 12
The Boy's and Girl's Birthday Books, each	3 12
The Boy's and Girl's Illustrated Book of Bookbinding	3 1
The Birth-Day Gift. By Mary Howitt	3 12
The Boy's Book of Industrial Informati n	3 0
Kingston's Annual for 1863 for boys	3 13
Kingston's Book for Boys containing tales, essays, voyages, games, travels, &c. &c., illustrated	3 12
Fifty Celebrated Men; their virtues, &c. &c.	2 12
Hoseboe d Stories; a book for boys and girls	2 12
Man on the Ocean; a book for boys. By R. M. Ballantyne	3 12
Extraordinary Men—their boyhood, &c. By W. Russell	1 12
Extraordinary Women—their girlhood, &c. By W. Russell	1 12
Both combined in one volume	3 8
Visits to the Zoological Gardens. Coloured plates	1 8
Scientific Amusements for Young people. By Tepper	0 12
Cassell's Amusing Experiments	0 12
Eildon Manor: a tale for girls	2 0
The Child's Own Book of Stories, tales, &c.	2 12
Agnes Hopetoun's Schools and Holidays	2 12
The Fairy Album for good little folk	2 12
Fairy Tales (24) selected from those of Perrault, &c.	3 12
The Child's Picture Story Book. Illustrated	3 12
Our Nursery Story Book. Illustrated	3 12
Children's Sayings; or early life at home	2 0
New and Old Testament Narratives for young children Edited by C. Mackay	2 12
Bessie's Memoirs of a Doll	1 0
The Girl's Own Toy-Maker	2 0
Christian Verses for the Children	1 8
History of a Shilling	0 12
Two Christmas Days	0 12
Scripture Stories for the Young	3 12
A Sailor Boy's Log-Book from Portsmouth to the Pelho	3 12
Faraday before a Juvenile Audience	2 0
Joyful Sunday Stories	2 12
Tuffoughbo's Journey in search of Ogres. By H. Lee	2 12
Two Years from a Boy's Journal or "The Mission of Hope"	0 12
Christmas Tales. Robinson Crusoe. Edited by the Sunday Evening Book	1 4
Half Hours of the World. A boy's Book of Natural History and adventure. By Jas. Greenwood	5 12
The Village Garland. Tales, &c. by Mrs. S. C Hall	3 12
David Deuision; or deeds speak louder than words	1 12
Outlines of Creation. Illustrated	3 12
The Magpie Stories for Summer Days. W. Swainson	2 0
Wood's Natural History Picture Book. Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c	3 12

INDIAN AND BURMAN TIMBERS.

Description and strength of some of the Indian and Burman Timbers. By Conductor T. W. Skinner, Gun-carriage Manufactory, Madras 1862 ..... 5 12

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

ON SALE (*open to subscribers*).

Home News, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3	Rs. 1 0
Medical Times and Gazette, Jan. 3, 7, 10, 17, 24, and 31.	3 0
Illustrated Times, Jan. 24 and 31	1 0
Cleveland Mail, Jan. 26 and Feb. 3	1 0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal. Feb. 2	0 8
Illustrated News of the World, Jan. 24 and 31	1 4
Punch, Jan. 24 and 31	0 12
The Observer, Jan. 26 and Feb. 2	1 0
The Field, Jan. 24 and 31	1 4
Illustrated London News for Nov. and Dec. 1862 (Monthly Parts)—each	2 0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujarathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. The First Five Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Books and new editions received by Steamer "Jeddo."

LIFE OF SIR ROBERT WILSON. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	Rs. 19 0
BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH, Pt. 1 8vo	4 8
THE IRISH SUN. 12mo	1 8
LIFE OF F. XAVIER, by Rev. H. Venn. 12mo cloth	5 12
THE RENEWAL OF LIFE, by Dr. T. Chambers. 8vo. cloth	4 12
MERCER'S CHURCH PSALTER AND HYMN BOOK	1 8
SCIENTIFIC RECORD OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION. Practical Mechanic's Journal; Scientific Record of the Exhibition of 1862. Illustrated, 4to. cloth	21 0
EARL STANHOPE'S MISCELLANIES, Miscellanies Collected and Edited by Earl Stanhope. Post 8vo. cloth	3 12
COMIC ADVENTURES OF "A Young Man from the Country." Photographed from the Original Illustrations. Square	2 12
DR. SHEA'S ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, Prepared for Non-professional Readers. Fcap. 8vo. cloth	4 4
NORTH AND SOUTH. By the White Republican	6 12
LIFE IN THE FORESTS OF THE FAR EAST; Or, Travels in N. Borneo. By S. St. John, F.R.G.S., F.E.S. Illustrated Second Edition, revised. 2 vols. Post 8vo. cloth	24 0
AURORA FLOYD. By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret." 3 vols. post 8vo. cloth	21 0
LAURENCE STRULBY; Or, Bush Life in Australia. Edited by Rev. G. Graham. Fcap. 8vo. cloth	3 12
MARRYAT'S PACHA OF MANY TALES, Cheap Edition, sewed	0 12
THE SHARPER DETECTED AND EXPOSED. By R. Goudon. Crown 8vo.	4 8
THE FREEMASON'S TREASURY. By Oliver. Demy 12mo. gilt, cloth, boards	5 12
COMICAL FELLOWS, with numerous Illustrations. 8vo. sewed	0 12
BISHOP COLENSO AND THE PENTATEUCH. Or, the Bible in the Gospel a Vindication of the History in the Old Testament By Alpha. 8vo.	1 8
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED EXHIBITOR. Complete in 1 vol. 300 Engravings	5 12
DRIFTWOOD, SEAWEED, AND FALLEN LEAVES. By Rev. Dr. Cumming, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth	16 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,
In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages
THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION
OF
THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 6, Cash; Rs. 7, Credit.*

The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER VINING & Co.

Large supply expected by next Mail of.

BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH second part 8vo, cloth. Rs. 4-8. Orders registered by

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

	Rs.	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	3	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Strait of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Now available.

PAPERS AND PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of recent construction, both British and American; fifty engravings. Rl. 8vo. Rs. 18.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th Jan. and 3rd Feb., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

New Works lately imported and opinions of the Press thereon.

THE TAEPING REBELLION IN CHINA; a narrative of its rise and Progress based upon Original Documents and Information obtained in China. By Commander LINDESAY BRINE, R.N. With Map and Plans. Rs. 8.

"The Taeping Rebellion is worth studying, if only because it has a European, in addition to an Oriental, interest. Upon Great Britain it has actually forced a question of peace or war. * * * Captain Brine has drawn a fair, faithful, and vivid picture of the Taeping rebellion."—*Athenæum.*

NO CHURCH. Bound and Illustrated. Rs. 3-12.

"We advise all who have the opportunity to read this book It is worth the study."—*Athenæum.*

TRAVELS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA; with the Narrative of a Yacht Voyage Round Vancouver's Island. By Captain C. E. BARRETT-LENNARD. 1 volume.

"Captain Lennard's Travels afford a good deal of useful and interesting information about British Columbia and Vancouver's Island."—*Saturday Review.*

STIRRING TIMES UNDER CANVAS. By Captain HERFORD, crown, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 8.

"A light, fresh, and simply-told narrative of the great Indian Rebellion. It is pleasant, unaffected, and truthful."—*Athenæum.*

"It deserves perusal from beginning to end, and should find a place in every soldier's library."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

"Told in a graphic manner. The anecdotes of the natives and soldiers engaged make the volume alike interesting and instructive."—*Observer.*

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH LOCKE, Civil Engineer, M.P. By JOSEPH DEVEY. R. 9.

"Amid the blaze of great names and the honours rendered to the owners of them, the name of Joseph Locke has hardly won attention from the world. Great works had to be done, and he had a share in doing them. A seat in Parliament, with the Presidency of the Institution of Civil Engineers, completed and crowned a career of success. It is illustrative of Mr. Locke's professional character that whenever a line was in difficulty, recourse was had to him for rescue."—*Athenæum.*

VOYAGE FROM PORTSMOUTH TO THE PEIHO; a Sailor Boy Log-Book; edited by W. White 12mo. Rs. 3-12.

"A better addition has not for many a day been made to the library of works for young schoolboys."—*Athenæum.*

VITI: an Account of a Government Mission to the Vitian or Fijian Islands in the Years 1860-61. By BERTHOLD SEEMANN, Ph. D. With Illustrations and a Map. Rs. 10-8.

"The bright and racy letters on the scenery and customs of the Fiji Islands which Dr. Seemann addressed from the Polynesian group some months ago. They have a political, no less than a literary interest. * * * *

"We can warmly recommend this 'account of a Government mission' to our readers."—*Athenæum.*

III. ELEMENTS OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY. By Dr. R. G. LATHAM, F.R.S., in 1 thick vol., 8vo. cloth. Rs. 14.

"The work now before us is a valuable contribution to the Philologist's library. It consists mainly of a classified list of the known languages of the world. A compendious dictionary of this nature is as great a necessity for the student of comparative grammar as an ordinary lexicon would be to the student of any given language."—*Daily News.*

MISTRESS AND MAID, a Novel, by the author of "John Halifax," 2 vol. crown 8vo. cloth. Rs 14.

"A good, wholesome, unworldly book, gracefully written, and as pleasant to read as it is instructive."—*Athenæum.*

LIFE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, partly from the French of M. Brialmont, partly from Original Documents. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to H. M. Forces. New Edition, condensed into 1 vol., 8vo. cloth. Rs. 11.

"Mr. Gleig has written the life of our greatest hero of it has not been written ye. He has made good use of material which for completeness and accurate detail have perhaps no parallel. French and English authors alike have contributed to his resources, and he has fill d in the outline of the hero's portrait with a minuteness of drawing and a vivid colouring which are entirely satisfactory."—*Saturday Review.*

A STRANGE STORY. An entirely New Edition revised. By the author of "Kienzi, My Novel," &c. Printed on toned paper. With a beautifully-executed Photograph of the author, by Mayall, as Frontispiece, and a Vignette on steel from a design, by JOHN GILBERT. Bevelled boards, price. Rs. 5-12.

"But the greatest of all these successes is 'A Strange Story.' Hundreds of thousands rush to read this 'fairy tale of science' and long results of time as recorded by Sir E. B. Lytton."—*Times.*

VICTORIAN ENIGMAS; or Windsor Fireside Researches. By CHARLOTTE ELIZA CAPEL. Royal 16mo. Rs. 2.

"A capital game, and one of the very best of those commendable mental exercises which test knowledge and stimulate study. Practised by Her Majesty and the Royal Children, if, indeed, it were not invented by the Queen herself."—*Critic.*

THROUGH ALGERIA. By the Author of "Life in Tuscany." With fine Illustration, post 8vo. Rs. 8.

"The volume abounds in lively descriptions of men and manners. Nothing seems to have escaped the tourist, and a narrative of adventures not unfrequently perilous, carry the attention of the gentler away captive. He may almost fancy himself reading one of Thackeray's earliest and best sketches."—*United Service Gazette.*

THE LIFE and EPISTLES of ST. PAUL. By the Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE, M.A., and the Rev. J. S. HOWSON, D.D., 2 vols. 12mo. cloth. Rs. 9.

"We doubt if any modern literature possesses a treatise more complete or satisfactory in its design and execution; and its effect will everywhere be to confirm those great central truths round which it has grouped the accessory and sub

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 5th March 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	5 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	28 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	39 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	79 premium.
Planet Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	do. 22,000 p. sh.
Union Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	do. 6,570 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	3,00 per share	do. 200 dis. nom.
Spectator Steam & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	do. 4,800 p. sh. pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	2183-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New Ass shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 disct.
Bombay Docks & Co.			
I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	..... do.	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 330 prem.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	do. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jaitar Cotton Spinning, and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Canara Land Co.	10,000	do. 199	do. 10,000.
Tuticorin Salt Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
„ Loan 1835-36 .....
„ Loan 1842-43 ..... } 96
„ Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105⅞
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112⅝

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„	10-3
Spanish Dollars	„	210
Crowns	„	200
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five Franc Pieces	„	205
Bar Silver	„	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf (oz.)	„	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4	0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4	0s. 0d. Nominal.
„ (Seed)	£3	0s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd March 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Broach, New (to arrive)	Rs.	460 to 465
Surat New (Do.)	„	460 to 465
New Dholleras, and Bhowngger	„	440 to 445
New Oomrawuttee	„	425 to 428
Old Compta	„	430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„	545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„	435 to 440
New Nyanul	„	445 to 447
New Khandeish	„	422 to 425
Old Perstchee	„	400 to 405
New Accote	„	430 to 432
New Mangalore	„	448 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-8 to 6-8-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	7-9 to 7-10
Gingelly Seed (Black	„	32 to 33
and White)	„	37 to 38
Niger	„	24 to 25

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. „
„	1 do.	2s.	1¼d. „
„	On demand	1s.	11¾d. „
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11¾d. „

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight.....

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or drawn for less than Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RAYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1	do.	2s.	do.
On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfeasement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. B. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
3	Do. Do.	2s.	0¼d. „
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight		Frs.	2-57 cts. „
3	Do. Do.	„	2-54 „ „
On Demand		„	2-51 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
„	4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„	3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„	2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
„	1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
„	on demand	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s.	11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums of £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

LUNCHEER SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ●	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, UMRITSUR, MEERUT, SIMLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
„	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
„	1 month's sight	2s.
„	On demand	
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 nor Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On purchase or sale of Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited). or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
3½	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
2	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
1	Do.	at 2s.	0¾d. „
Sight		at 2s.	0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 „
Do.	12	do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 21st, 1863. Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. per do.
Ditto 2 ditto. ..... 2s. do.
Ditto 1 ditto. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commiss on charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 21st January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 3	Lady Harnest	Harrison	Rangoon 21 Jan.
4	Cambria	Wilton	Kurrachee 28 Feb.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 3 March.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 3 March.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 4	Edwin Fox	Maclean	Cochin.
	Jadul Bary	Nacoda	Joods & Hodooda.
	Gazel	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	D'Artignant	Dizac	Havre.
	Pantaloon (s)	Burges	Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Lady Harnest*, from Rangoon.—Nine natives.
Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Sir J. Login; Colonel Lacy, H. M's 56th Regiment; Mr. Lawrence; two European Gentlemen, and one hundred and forty-five natives.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. Atkinson and Mr. James.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Jadul Bary*, to Joods, &c.—Thirty Adults.
Per Brig *Gazel*, to Mauritius.—Thirty Adults.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Boyne*, Kemp, bound to Aden, &c.
Brig *Kesrata Koodein*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Ship *Unezaz*, J. Hoag, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Caldaria*, Nacoda, bound to Colaiguzpatam.
Ship *Trenton*, J. Walker, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Magnolia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Arundel*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Lillias*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Futtel Razzy*, for Hodooda.
C. M. S. M. Co's steamer *Indore*, for Hongkong.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From London.

Victoria.—5 cases Metals, 50 cases Brass sheets, 50 barrels Alum, 2 casks Wine, 100 packages Copperas, 1,148 kegs Spelter, 1,341 Kegs Steel, 12. 69 packages Iron, 9 cases Copper Sheets, 20 bales Twists, 350 kegs Nails, 15 cases Beer, 10 cases Champagne, 15 packages Matches, 4 cases Plated ware and some packages of Merchandise.

From Liverpool.

James Russell.—629 packages Copper, 200 kegs Nails, 100 tons Coals, 8,263 packages Iron, 13 baskets Earthenware, 2 cases Skins, 622 barrels Beer, 11 packages Sundries and same packages of Merchandise.

Belooches.—1,150 Tons Coals.

City of Agra.—58 baskets Earthenware, 11 casks Glass, 17 bales Canvas, 7,310 cakes Spelter, 2 cases Cutlery, 20 bales Twists, 100 barrels Sulphur, 21 barrels Lamps, 10,368 packages Iron, 84 cases piece Goods, 2 cases Clocks, 7 packages Sundries and some packages of Merchandise.

From Aden.

Magnolia.—Ballast.

From Moulmain.

Lone Star.—A quantity of Teak Timbers and Planks.

From Point de Galle.

Arundel.—Cargo Ballasts.

From Mauritius.

Futtay Allum.—8 bags Treasures, 6 boxes Syrup, 8,667 bags Sugar.

From Calcutta.

Lady Franklin.—56 bales Jute, 510 bags Sugar, 4,472 bags Rice, 1 Iron chest, 952 packages Gunnies, 2 cases Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH 1863.

For London.

Caroline Agnes.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 167 chests Dry Ginger, 241 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee; 50 cases Indigo, 122 l. maunds, Hamundass Buchamull.

Hornet.—Loose Sappanwood, 125 cwt., Soondersdass Mooljee.

For Liverpool.

Natolia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.

Bosphorus.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Machee and Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursondass Madhew.

Trenton.—1 bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Brunella.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Dawn of Hope.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungeh Pandoorung.

Wasp.—325 bales Cotton, 887½ cwt., Cullandass Nowerwanjee and Co.

Mangotia.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Gunay Tickum.

Tudor.—56 bags Khorasanee Seed, 84 cwt., Khetsey Runchore and Co.

City of Delhi.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 200 bags Rapeseed, 300 cwt. Sunker Pandoorung.

Queen of the Seas.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Juvaseelall Woomeasunkur; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Combier Soo & Co.

Lillies.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,000 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 350 bags Linseed, 525 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Herald.—225 bales Cotton, 787 cwt., Govind Hurry; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Resolute.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Arundel.—1,185 packages Rapeseed, 152½ cwt., Fernandise.

For Havre.

Giesours.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

Zemindar.—54 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., Cooverjee Mowjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Hadassah.—300 bags Coffee, 150 cwt., Ewart, Latham and Co.; 1,100 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—6 bundles E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 2 qrs 18 lbs., Cullandass Nussetwanjee; 30 chests Herabole, 75 cwt., Dawood Hussen; 5 packages Surat Cloths, 76 cwt., Jumsoodin Currimjee; 46 bags Myrabolams, 2,300 lbs., Purshotumdass Sahgovindass.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
534	Duvercourt, Heighe.	
1363	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	
1187	Maldon, Seals.	Jan. 26
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Moravaire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1042	Mystery, Slap.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	
1091	Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 27
910	Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 2
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	
	United Service, (s)—U. M. S. N. Co.	Dec. 30
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	
535	Wellington, Ayuing—Forues & Co.	Oct. 13
905	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Pharamond, Phillips.	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1091	Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 25
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
811	Anna Dorotnea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
557	Black Eagle, Mearns—Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 25
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
1493	Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co.	Nov. 27
1382	Bulwark, Bannantyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 14
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celuta, Hayes.	
1119	Contest, Jennings.	
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1333	Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co.	Nov. 28
918	Culloden, Smith.	Nov. 11
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele.	Jan. 7
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 5
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
940	Enos, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 28
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganh

4. Hospital Statistics of the Bombay Presidency for six years; from 1856 to 1862. By W. C. Coles, M.D.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ZOROASTRIAN COLLEGE.—This Institution was opened for the first time yesterday morning in a building attached to the compound of the "Atush Behram" (fire temple) of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee, and Hormusjee Bomanjee, Esquires, Members of the Parsee Punchayet, and Ardaseer Hormusjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Nussurwanjee Bomanjee Modee, Esquires; Dustoor Peshootanjee Byramjee, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Esqs., and several other Parsee Gentlemen.

This Institution is intended to supply the want of a properly educated class of Parsee priests possessing a critical knowledge of the Zend language, in which the sacred writings of Zoroaster are found. It is founded in honor of the late respected Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., by his widow the benevolent dowager Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who has contributed Rs. 4,000, Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, and Mr. Nussurwanjee Bomonjee Modee having respectively made a donation of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 5,000 in aid of this Institution. The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has also subscribed for three years at the rate of one hundred rupees a month.

For the present Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee, high priest of the Parsees, is appointed Principal of the College. He will teach the Zend and Pehlvi languages. Two young men have been appointed teachers of comparative Phylology and Persian, and another will be nominated hereafter to teach Sanskrit and English.

The Chair having been taken by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee with the permission of the Chairman, delivered a very interesting address giving a history of the origin of this Institution and the advantages which are likely to be derived by the Parsee community from it. Mr. Sorabjee concluded his address by exhorting the young men who have been enrolled as students to exert themselves hard in the honorable career which was now opened to them. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee was followed by Dustoor Peshootunjee who delivered his inaugural discourse on the occasion. The whole was concluded by a very neat, appropriate and elegant speech from the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who, on behalf of his venerable mother and himself and his brothers returned thanks to Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and other gentlemen who had graced the meeting by their presence. Pan sooparee and rose water having been distributed, the meeting was dissolved at half-past ten.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th March 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine and calm.
GOA.—Cool wind; strong from west.
KOLAPORE.—Fair.
MADRAS.—Fine S.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Fine moderate S.E. Ther. 83.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd Feb., 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 60,409.
Amount ..... Rs. 34,841 9 0

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 59,272 9 7

Total... Rs. 94,114 2 7

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 48,372.
Amount ..... Rs. 25,580 15 2

MERCHANDIZE.

Amount ..... ,, 55,855 7 4

Total... Rs. 81,356 6 6

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met, pursuant to an adjournment, yesterday afternoon at two o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. There were present, the Hon'ble W. E. Frere presiding, in the absence of His Excellency the Governor; the Hon'ble Messrs J. D. Inverarity, A. J. Lewis (Advocate General), A. D. Robertson, W. B. Ellerton, Jaggonath Sunkersett, Rustumjee Jamsetjee, Jeejeebhoy, M. H. Scott, and Premabhoy Hemabhoy; Mr. Under-Secretary R. West, and Mr. Venayeckrao Wassudev, Oriental Translator to Government.

The first four bills in the orders of the day were "a Bill for the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay," "a Bill for the Regulation of the Village Police," "a Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code," and "a Bill to entrust landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands." As the reports of the respective Select Committees were not yet ready, the consideration of these Bills was postponed until a future day.

The Council proceeded to the consideration of the Bill for the re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay, which was again presented in an amended form. The various sections were read *seriatim*, and after some further amendments, the matter was adjourned until the next meeting.

The next business was the first reading of a "bill to provide for the management of the Vehar Water Works." Mr. Scott having to communicate with H. M.'s Justices of the Peace on the subject, the consideration of the Bill was consequently adjourned.

The "Bill to amend Act XV. of 1858 for the levy of Port-Dues in the Port of Aden" was then read a second time and passed.

The Council then adjourned until Wednesday next at 2 p. m.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS.

MORTUARY RETURNS AND CENSUS.

EXTRACT OF A MEMORANDUM, BY DR. A. H. LEITH, DATED 4TH JUNE 1862.

THE Mortuary Registration was originated in the hope that satisfactory Population Returns would soon be obtained, and that the information recorded as to the localities and the causes of death, and the races, ages, and occupations of the deceased, would be very useful in sanitary arrangements, and in throwing light on the influence of climate and habits of life. With a view to the detection of any evil which might be fostering or giving rise to endemic or epidemic sickness, the very street or Warree in which each death occurred was noted.

Year after year has passed without the looked for Census, and disappointment has been felt at the comparatively little practical good that has resulted from the elaborate tables; yet the accumulated facts have been far from useless, and they are yet available for abundantly more extensive application when trustworthy Population Returns are procured. From Bombay being insular, the actual number of deaths in it can be ascertained with great precision; and as regards also the number of deaths in different localities and among different races the returns are worthy of reliance: by means of these, therefore, the two attempts that were made at an enumeration of the inhabitants were readily proved to be failures, and they will be useful as a check on any future Census.

Although the percentage of the population that dies of any particular disease in any locality cannot at present be told, yet the proportion that the deaths from that disease bears to the deaths from all causes being known, the excess of mortality from it in any locality can be declared. In this way it has been found that the low-lying, damp and less perfectly drained localities are those in which cholera is most prevalent, and that to lessen the ravages of that disease attention ought, in a special manner, be given to efficient drainage. It has likewise been found that in those districts in which the houses are closely built, and high and over-crowded, there is a constant excess of mortality from fever, aggravated by impure air, and also from small-pox and measles, when they are epidemic. These observations point to the need of wider streets and improved ventilation.

The result of a careful analysis of the Mortuary Returns, year after year, was such as to allow of a confident opinion being pronounced when a salubrious site for barracks was being sought for; and it showed very forcibly the vital importance of reclaiming the salt marshes on the shores of Trombay and Salsette, the febrific influence of which on the various districts of Bombay has an intensity in direct ratio to their propinquity. Measures were adopted by the late Lord Elphinstone for the reclamation of those marshes, but on the outbreak of the mutinies they were discontinued.

The examination of the Returns drew attention to the burial grounds, and thus led to the suppression of two most pestiferous ones on the wind-ward of the town and to legislation for the improved regulation of the rest. Discovery was also made of the practice of the domiciliary interment of infants, an usage most objectionable in a sanitary point of view, and reprehensible as giving facilities for the concealment of infanticide. For the suppression of this practice a legislative enactment was applied for.

It is found from the Mortuary Registers that the number of suicides depends greatly on the facilities that are afforded by the open draw-wells and tanks. Drowning is the mode of suicide that is preferred, and at the season when many of the wells and tanks are empty suicides are fewest. It appears as if when self-destruction cannot at once be effected by this means the impulse in many cases passes off, and other means of terminating existence are not then resorted to in substitution, as the numbers dying by those other methods continue nearly steady in the several months of the year. These observations indicate the propriety of adopting some other form of well, and of fencing the mouths of the existing ones.

From the Register of small-pox deaths, it is seen among what classes and in what districts vaccination is neglected, and ought to be urged or recommended; and it has been manifested that among many of the inhabitants there is less care to secure their female than their male infants from this deadly disease.

A remarkable observance of solar periods by small-pox and measles has been fully exhibited. Regarding other diseases also interesting information is recorded; as, for instance, on Tetanus and Leprosy; and relative to the influence or otherwise of climate, and of flesh-eating, or grain and pulse-eating habits on disease.

Information in general statistics, which a Government ought to acquire through an exact Census, is supplied, although in a less perfect form, by the "*Deaths in Bombay.*" Thus these show that the probable population of the Island is about 3½ of a million; that there is a fluctuating population owing to the ingress and egress of labourers and traders at different seasons; that there is an undue number of adults at the middle ages, and a great preponderance at those ages of males over females. The returns show also the proportions that the Hindoos, Mussalmans, Christians, and Parsees, bear to each other; the comparative numbers in the different castes of Hindoos; and the proportions of the inhabitants that speak Murathee, Goozerathee, or other languages. It is shown also what proportion of the people derive their maintenance from particular occupations.

A Birth Registration was begun soon after the Mortuary Registration, but the returns from it are necessarily imperfect, and it is, therefore, better they should not be published, as the eagerness of many to make use of statistical figures makes them regardless of these being untrustworthy, as was exemplified by the use that was made in the Statistical Society of London of the last census returns of Bombay, which those on the spot declared to be worthless. A summary of the Birth Returns for nine years was forwarded to Government on my relinquishing the supervision of the Registrations.

Belgaum, 4th June 1862. A. H. LEITH.

EXTRACT PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 4 OF A MEMORANDUM, BY MR. J. B. PEILE, UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DATED 26TH JUNE 1862.

The two unsuccessful attempts at a Census to which Dr. Leith refers were in 1849 and 1851; and these are the latest attempts at a complete Census of the Island of Bombay. A subsequent project in 1856 was given up in consequence of the excitement created in the native mind, and in the next year, 1857, when an Act to facilitate the Census was before the Legislative Council of India, a Despatch was received from the Home Government, conveying proposals for a general Census of British India in 1861, and the opinion of the Honorable Court that an immediate Census of any part of the empire was inexpedient. The Census of 1857 was, therefore, abandoned, but it will be in the recollection of His Excellency the Governor that the Census of 1861 was a Census of British-born persons in India only.

2. There was a Census in 1849 and two in 1851, all conducted by Captain Baynes, Superintendent of Police. His instructions were rather deficient in the first place, and there were phenomena in the results which shook the confidence of Government in them; among others, the large excess of males over females. Captain Baynes himself considered that the results of the second and third surveys were not to be trusted, and attributed the failure to the antipathy felt by Natives to intrusion into their family affairs, and the resentment of the European population at the indignity of being asked for returns by Native clerks. The tables of the surveys were not printed, and finally handed over on the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, rather than any remedy might be suggested, than that the papers were of any value as a record. An improved set of forms devised in 1855 by Mr. C. J. Erskine, when Director of Public Instruction, may be useful in future. But an Act is evidently required to ensure anything like accuracy. Some provision for a recurring Census might be inserted in the Act for the survey of the Island of Bombay, which will doubtless be found necessary, as His Excellency the Governor is probably aware that there is no survey record whatever of the Mahim division, and that of the rest is very imperfect.

3. The only valuable result of the survey of 1849 was the establishment of Birth Returns then undertaken by Dr. Leith, who had been compiling Mortuary Returns since 1848. He is now submitting the return for 1858 and requesting to be relieved of the duty. Dr. Leith added a report on the whole of the returns from 1850 up to that date. These papers (with the subsequent reports by Dr. Haines) are herewith forwarded, as requested by His Excellency, and a complete printed set of all the Annual Mortuary Reports yet received. The Birth Returns have never been printed. The Under-Secretary has added Vol. XV of the Indian Annals of Medical Science, which contains an article on the mortality of Calcutta during the twenty years ending 1860.

4. The following short sketch of previous Census in Bombay may not be uninteresting:—

"A rough Census taken in 1716 gave the total population of Bombay at 16,000 persons. Another estimate of the numbers at the beginning of the present century is, I believe, quoted by Humboldt but merely as an approximation. In 1814-15 a Census was made by Government, but the records of it are imperfect. The numbers in the Fort are stated at about 11,000; but those of the other divisions are not given. It is stated, however, in Hamilton's Gazetter that the result was as follows:—

Total persons	2,21,550
,, houses	20,786

"The only subsequent Census of which I am aware is the very imperfect one of 1833-34, the results of which is thus stated—The population of the Island of Bombay is computed in common conversation at 2,50,000. It will be observed from the annexed abstract of the Census that it gives 1,17,016 adults, to which we may add at least an equal number of children, making the whole population by the Census 2,34,032." In 1849 the estimate of the entire population was 5,66,119, of which 2,54,090 were males. A criticism of the second Census conducted by Captain Baynes, with his replies, will be found at page 124 of volume 19 of 1851, and is rather amusing.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue Kamateepoora, touching the death of one Pranvulub Govindass. From the evidence of Mr. Phillpots, of the Bombay Civil Service, it appeared that on Wednesday last he was driving a buggy from the esplanade to Tardeo about seven o'clock in the evening. Opposite the chowkey he was driving abreast of a shigram, when the deceased suddenly crossed from before the shigram, and before the witness could stop the buggy was under the horse's feet. Witness immediately stopped and backed the horse, and afterwards saw the deceased in charge of an European constable to be taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Mr. Naylor was driving the shigram in which the witness in the buggy. Dr. Ballingall, Assistant Surgeon to the Jamsetjee Hospital stated, that on the morning of the twenty-sixth February last he saw the deceased in the Jamsetjee Hospital. On examination he found lacerated wounds on several parts with a severe contusion on the back of the head. At first the deceased suffered from concussion of the brain, but afterwards one side of the brain became rigid and deceased was delirious. He was removed by his friends on the twenty-eighth of February last. The Medical gentleman was of opinion that the deceased's death was caused by injury of the brain, and such injury might have been caused by his being knocked down by a buggy. The deceased died on the third instant.

Vishnoo a police peon who was doing night duty at the Mombadevi chowkey last Wednesday, observed a buggy being driven from the direction of the Fort towards Parell at a moderate pace. Messrs. Phillpots and Naylor were in the buggy, and the first was driving. He observed the deceased walking across the road from Bholeshwur towards Mombadevi. He heard one of the gentlemen in the buggy call out "pice, pice." The deceased did not get out of the way and was knocked down. The buggy was immediately pulled up and the deceased was taken into the chowkey. The deceased was somewhat deaf.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of injury of the brain, caused by the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by a buggy which was being driven at a moderate pace along the Parell road."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—4TH MARCH 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—Furrad Mombarrack, Abdoola Ibbs, Mussad Bilal, Kysur Abdoola, Kyre Alla, Surdar Syad, and Saat Bussar, were charged with assaulting Mr. Christopher Miller, at Jitleer in the island of Kooria Mooria.

Mr. Leathes, appeared on behalf of the prosecutor.

Mr. Christopher Miller on being sworn, stated.—I am superintendent of work at Jhleer at the Kooria Mooria Island. Prisoners are some of the men who were working under me at that place. I keep a log of what takes place. I produce it. On the 27th October last, I remember prisoners coming to me and demanding their pay. They had refused to do duty, and then came and asked for their pay. I told them to go to their duty, I could not pay them as I had no money at that place. They said they would like to go in an Arab boat to Muscat, with an Arab of the name of Jimbab. They sat down before my bungalow door, and said they would not move until they got their pay. I told them to wait patiently and leave me in peace, that I would give them food and water, I would even dispense with their work, if they would keep quiet. They threatened they would kill me if I did not pay them. At this time they had sticks and bamboos in their hands. After this Furrad Mombarrack, prisoner No. 1, pushed his way, passed the Syrang (who is not present) and forced himself into the bungalow. The Syrang blocked up the passage, and said he would not allow him to pass to attack his Master, until the Syrang had first been overcome. When I saw that this man No. 1 was about to proceed to extremities I ran back to my room and took up my rifle and came back. I was apprehensive at this time they would strike me. When these prisoners said they wanted to go to Muscat. They said only let us go to Muscat and we will soon be back with seven or eight hundred men and we will shew you. I heard this. I did not let them go, and the next morning I called them and asked them if they would return to their work. They declined to do anything. I continued to serve them with food and water. I could not bring them to Bombay on account of not having a boat. I arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, the 1st March. I then handed the prisoners over to Mr. Dunlop, and they were sent here. The ringleader in this affair was prisoner No. 1.

The Magistrate said that he had gone into the case carefully. There was no evidence to support the statement of the prosecutor. If what he stated was true the defendants behaved in a very cowardly manner with him. His Worship said that in absence of any other evidence to substantiate the charge, there was no alternative left for him, but to discharge the defendants. The defendants were accordingly discharged.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 4th March 1863.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—The prisoner Joseph Ross, an European Constable, was again placed at the bar charged with causing grievous hurt to one Syed Mahomed Syed Boodun, a butler in the employ of the honorable Mr. Twistram.

The Magistrate read over the depositions taken in the case in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, as also the charge laid against him, and administered to him the usual caution, that whatever he would say in his defence would be taken as evidence against him. The prisoner was afterwards committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The prisoner was admitted to bail.

THEFT.—George King was placed at the bar, charged with stealing certain articles of the aggregate value of seventy-eight rupees and eight annas, the property of Mr. Richard Noble.

Cowasjee Hormusjee on being sworn, stated,—I am the Manager of the Shamrock Tavern in Duncan road. I carry on the business of the tavern on my own account. The bar-keeper of the tavern, Richard Noble, keeps the cash in the house on my account, and renders an account to me every morning. On Friday last the twenty-seventh day of February, about five o'clock in the evening, I saw the prisoner at the bar in my liquor shop below the tavern. I also saw him upstairs in the front room, that was at eight o'clock. At that time I left the tavern, and went home. On the following morning, about eight o'clock, I went to the tavern, and ascertained that a theft had been committed during the night from the cash box of which the said Richard Noble had charge. I did not know the amount of money in the cash box. The lighter colored bag now produced is mine. It was kept in the box to keep rupees in. On the same evening, at seven o'clock, I saw the prisoner in the custody of Noble, and a European seaman at my request, they took him to Constable Wood.

De Souza deposed,—I am a table servant in the "Shamrock Tavern," in Duncan Road, and I live upon the premises of that tavern. I know the prisoner at the bar by sight. I have seen him on two or three occasions in that tavern. On the twenty-seventh February last, about eleven o'clock at night, I shut up the tavern. At that time I saw the prisoner lying on a bench in the front room. I slept in the same room. On the following morning at five o'clock, I got up, and going to the room at the back of the bar, I observed that a plank had been removed from the wooden partition which separates the bar from that room. The prisoner was not then in the house. I went below and found the outer door wide open. Before going to bed I bolted and chained that door as usual. I saw on the dining table in the front room the lighter colored bag now produced. I knew that it was a bag in which my master, Cowasjee, and the bar-keeper Noble, kept money. The bar-keeper Noble, did not sleep in the tavern that night. I went to him and told him what I had seen. I opened the bar-room. I tried the cash box, and found it locked. When the bar-keeper came, he opened the cash box, and reported a theft. On the same night I saw the prisoner in custody of the police.

Richard Noble affirmed,—I am the bar-keeper at the "Shamrock Tavern," in Duncan road, kept by one Cowasjee. I live on the premises of that tavern. On the twenty-seventh February last in the afternoon, I saw the prisoner in the said tavern. He was upstairs in the front room. I had never to my knowledge seen him before. He asked me to give him some thing to eat. He had his supper in the tavern, and remained there during the evening. At eleven o'clock at night, I shut up the tavern. At that time the prisoner was lying apparently asleep on a bench in the front room. I roused him, and told him to go to bed. He said that he would sleep where he was. The bar is open at the back of the front room with which it communicates by a folding door. The partition at the back part of the bar is made of boards in which there are no doors or windows. On shutting up the tavern, I placed in the cash box, seventy-eight rupees. I placed the money in the box at nine o'clock. The prisoner was then sitting on a stool in the front room abreast of the bar. When I shut up the tavern, the bar door was secured with a padlock. I did not sleep in the tavern that night. A Portuguese servant whom I know by the name of Duke slept in the tavern, and was in charge in my absence. On the following morning, twenty-eighth February, about seven o'clock I went to the tavern. The servants had before that time opened the house. On entering the bar I observed that one of the planks of the back partition had been removed, close to the table in which the cash-box stood. The removal of the plank afforded sufficient room for a man to put his hand through and reach the cash box from the room behind. I tried the cash box and found that it was locked. I took the key from my pocket, and opened it. I then missed the money before stated. The prisoner was not then in the house. I suspected him. I went to Cowasjee the owner of the tavern and reported the theft to him, and then to Constable Wood. I went in search of the prisoner, and, the same evening about seven o'clock, I found him in a Chummar's shop on the Kalbadevi road. I took him to Constable Wood at Grant Road, and gave him into custody. I saw the prisoner there searched, the duffedar found in his pocket seven rupees, and I saw Mr. Wood take from him one of the bags now produced which was found to contain twenty rupees. That bag was tied to his neck by a string and suspended down by his back.

The Magistrate postponed the case for further investigation until Saturday next, the seventh instant.

I. A W.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Wednesday, 4th March 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Hajee Sallay Mahomed Arbee & Co. vs. Charles Ricker, Master of the ship "Shaw Allum."

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fourteen rupees for the short delivery of three bags of sugar being a portion of a cargo of two hundred and fifty bags, shipped at Calcutta for conveyance to Bombay, as per bill of lading, dated 15th November 1862.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee stated that out of two hundred and fifty bags of sugar only two hundred and forty-seven had been delivered to the plaintiff. The bags were marked.

The defendant said that he had delivered by order of the owners 2163 bags of sugar, into the boat of their Mucradam. The three bags had been tendered but it appeared they had wrong marks on them, and the plaintiff had refused to take delivery of them.

His Honor said that under these circumstances the defendant was absolved by the owners but was responsible to the Consignees.

Captain Ricker said the price quoted of Rs. 38 per bag was not the correct price, he thought it might be bought at Rs. 30 per bag.

Evidence was adduced by plaintiff to prove that the price at the time of taking delivery of the other bags was Rs. 38 per bag of seven and a half maunds of 28lb. each. The bags ran generally 2 or 3lb. more than the weight above quoted. A witness stated that he had purchased some of the same sugar of the plaintiffs at Rs. 30-4-0 per six maunds and sold it the same day for Rs. 30-6-0.

The owner of the *Shaw Allum* stated that the sugar was sold before delivery was taken but called no witnesses to prove it.

His Honor said that as the bags did not bear the marks of the plaintiffs sugar he was not bound to take delivery; he should therefore give a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, viz Rs. 114, with costs certified.

Hajee Seedick Gool Mahomed vs. Nacodah Jemal bin Abdulla

This action was brought by the plaintiff who is one of the owners of the barque *Surge*, to recover from the defendant, who was that ship's Nacoda or Captain, the sum of sixty rupees, for a short delivery of three bundles of dry cocoanuts shipped on board the *Surge* and consigned to one Bowre Jumal at Calcutta.

The defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff said that the deficiency of the three bags were acknowledged on the back of the bill of lading.

His Honor said that the articles were not deliverable to the plaintiff, but to the consignee, and even supposing the law allowed him to bring the action, he did not suppose he could prove that the three bundles were delivered short. The plaintiff however as shipper had no right to sue, the action only could be brought by the Consignee or his assigns. The action must therefore be struck out.

Abdulla Hajee Allaruckia and Hajee Seedick vs. the same.

This was an action to recover the sum of two hundred and thirty-five Rupees, being a balance between a sum of Rs. 651-9-0 paid to him, and Rs. 416-9-0 due to the defendant.

The defendant did not appear.

Hajee Seedick said that he was one of the owners of the barque *Surge* and had advanced the sum of Rs. 651-9-0 to the defendant. Portions of the amount had been paid to him and for him in Bombay, and others by his partner at Calcutta. One item was for a sum received by the defendant from a number of Calassees on board, who had had their wages advanced them but refunded it upon leaving it before they completed the period of service they had contracted for.

His Honor said that the plaintiffs could not say that Rs. 691 was paid on account of wages, it was in account only, and the sums were loans to him.

The second plaintiff endeavoured to prove that the amount was advanced as wages, but failed in shewing that it was other than a general account between both parties.

His Honor said that in the absence of an agreement that the amount of Rs. 416 was admitted in account and thereby constituting a set off, the law would not allow it. The amount might be sued for in the High Court, but was beyond the jurisdiction of this Court as it stood; the case was therefore struck out.

BENGAL.

THE Supreme Government, we hear, have sanctioned the excavation of a Canal through the Richia Doab, with its head either near Aknoor, or at the confluence of the Chenaub and the Tavoy.—*Hurkaru, Feb.* 24.

A TELEGRAM was received by a mercantile firm yesterday from Mauritius *vid* Galle, announcing the total loss of the ships *Moorecefort* and *Shaw Allum*, both bound from this Port to Mauritius with full cargoes of rice. No details have reached us.—*Id.*

THE Governor General, we observe, judging from the proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, on Mr. Roberts appointment to the Governor General's Council for the purpore of making Laws and Regulations, stated that it appeared to His Excellency that the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub has misunderstood Mr. Roberts position in that Council, and the relationship in which as a Member of that Council he stands to the Government of the Punjaub. Mr. Roberts is not the Punjaub Member of that Council, in the sense in which he is so styled in the proceedings of the Punjaub Government, and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the Committee of Laws appointed by the Lieutenant Governor has no authority to correspond publicly or officially with Mr. Roberts in his capacity of additional Member of the Council. Any official communication on matters of Legislation, which the Lieutenant Governor or the Committee of Laws may have occasion to make, should, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, be forwarded not to Mr. Roberts, but to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.—*Id.*

THE following statement regarding the working of the Calcutta branch of the High Court may be interesting to some of our readers:—

Amount of business in the Civil Jurisdiction, from 12th July 1862 to 12th February 1863,—suits instituted, four hundred and forty-five; finally disposed of, three hundred and twenty-eight; transferred to other Courts after selecting issues, nineteen; undisposed of, forty-eight. Amount litigated in such suits, fifteen lacs and a half; suits for account, partition, and possession of land, forty-eight. Reviews of judgment, nine. Appeals, three only,—two of these affirmed, and one reversed. In 1863 there have been one hundred and twenty-five suits,—forty are finally disposed of; eighty-five are undisposed of, the parties not being ready. Amount of property litigated, 3,82,561 Rupees. Suits for account, partition, and possession of land seventeen. Reviews none; appeals none. This speaks pretty well for the working of the New Court. In the Insolvent Court there have been from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1862, forty-six protection orders; four hundred vesting, hearing, dividend, and other orders. Cases heard, one hundred and fifty-eight; cases withdrawn and petitions dismissed, four. The whole of this work has been performed by Sir Mordaunt Wells, with equal satisfaction to the public and the profession.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

DR. COLIN PATERSON.—We regret to announce the death at Nagpore, of Dr. Colin Paterson, M.D., A.M., C.M., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, *acting* Nagpore Force.—*Daily News, Feb.* 27.

SIND.

THE BANK OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this institution was held at the Banks' registered office, at 2 P. M., on Saturday last, to enquire into the causes of the sudden resignations of Messrs. Passmore and Barclay. The Shareholders, of whom there was a good number, having requested M. Passmore to take the chair, he kindly assented and opened the business of the meeting by reading out the two resignations. Mr. Passmore said his principal reason for quitting the Bank was in consequence of his having been refused by a majority of the Directors, the necessary powers to authorise him during his visit to England, where he intends going shortly, to enter into negotiations with an Institution there to amalgamate the Bank of Kurrachee with it: a step he wished to see carried on for the advantage of the Shareholders on the one hand, and the benefit of the town of Kurrachee on the other. He had asked and claimed the privilege of fulfilling this mission; but the Directors would not permit it, unless a colleague was appointed to act with him. This proposed colleague was Mr. Futtey Ally Shaik Ahmed who was not even a shareholder nor a resident in England. Mr. Passmore felt it due to himself under the circumstances to decline having anything further to do with the Bank. Mr. Shoojawoodeen said that the reason he had opposed the granting of the authority required by Mr. Passmore was that several of the Shareholders had expressed a wish that the powers demanded should be divided, and for that reason he had wished Mr. Futtey Ally Shaik Ahmed's name to be coupled with that of Mr. Passmore. This was not from any want of confidence in the latter gentleman, but simply to meet the wishes of the Native shareholders. Mr. Shoojawoodeen went on to offer some ambiguous remarks about what had occurred concerning the management of the Bank, and the state of its accounts, when Mr. King, of the firm of Messrs. King, Davison and Co., called upon him to speak out plainly, and let the meeting know what he meant, as every individual present was, he believed, a shareholder, and as such, was interested in the welfare of the Bank. If there were reports current prejudicial to its interests, he demanded to know what they were, and Mr. Shoojawoodeen's authority for giving credence to them. Mr. Shoojawoodeen then stated that he heard that there were certain irregularities in the books, and he added that Mr. Atmaram Pretumdass was the party who had first brought the circumstance to his notice. Mr. Atmaram said yes, that such was indeed the case but the interests of the shareholders had been secured, and it lay with the Directors whether the matter should be gone further into or not. Mr. Jamsetjee Adaseer wished to see the books which were produced, and the alleged irregularities, which it would be premature to mention here, were pointed out. Mr. Passmore stated that when these irregularities were first made known to him as Chairman of the Board, he took immediate steps to secure the services of Mr. McIver to look into the books, but as sufficient time had not been allowed that gentleman to take more than a cursory glance through them, he could not certify to their general correctness, particularly after discovering the irregularities which had just been pointed out. It was therefore absolutely necessary that the meeting be adjourned to another day to admit of the books being subjected to a thorough examination. Having proposed that steps be taken to wind up the affairs of the Bank with as little delay as possible, and at the same time, expressed his regret at finding himself compelled to make such a proposition. He declared he never would have thought of doing so, were it not for the prejudicial reports that were in circulation respecting the stability of the Institution, and which were likely to affect its interests to such an extent as to take it fully ten years to regain the same position in the public estimation it held only six short weeks ago. Mr. J. B. Tapp in seconding his proposition, pointed out that, as a general rule, the Natives of this country had little or no confidence on a Directory solely composed of Europeans; and as the Kurrachee Bank had not a single European now on the Board, the feelings of the Europeans connected with it, naturally averse to the Bank continuing to do business. Mr. W. M. Malvery said it was an easier matter to talk about closing a Bank, than perhaps to do it, and pointed out the expense and delay that would have to be incurred in bringing about the end proposed. For this reason he would vote against Mr. King's motion. The chairman supported this motion. Mr. Atmaram declared he objected most decidedly to the closing of the Bank, and pointed out that the past three months, profits to the amount of Rs. 6,000 had been made; he wanted to know if in the face of this the shareholders would or could think of such a thing. Mr. King remarked that Mr. Atmaram had evidently from his argument lost sight of the very reports that he (Mr. A.) had conveyed to Mr. Shoojawoodeen for he must have borne in mind the effect these rumours would have on the public, and he questioned very much of Mr. A. could find one man out of every hundred residing in Kurrachee, and be not a sharebelder, who would have the slightest confidence in the Bank after what had transpired. Mr. Atmaram argued that as the money was all safe, he did not see that the results Mr. King anticipated could take place, particularly now that the books were at all times open to the inspection of any and all of the Directors, whereas they and heretofore been kept closed from them. He then proceeded to pass such strictures on the European gentlemen concerned in the direction and management of the Institution, that the Chairman stated that had the Directors attended regularly the different meetings of the Board, these affairs might have been regulated long since; but the minute book showed it was seldom they could get a quorum present, and the idea of the books being kept open in the Bank for a Director to come in whenever he liked to look into the private affairs of the constituents of the Bank was simply absurd. The proper place for the accounts to be gone into was at a meeting which, had the Directors so wished it, they might have held every day in the week. Mr. Atmaram said he was proud to say that his private affairs were so urgent that he had little or no time to attend to the Bank meetings, and that he was one of those who were so frequently absent. Mr. King expressed his astonishment at Mr. Atmaram's boast, and observed that as a shareholder, he held Mr. Atmaram as a Director responsible for the doings of the Bank, and that the fact of his absenting himself from the meetings did not in any way shift the responsibility for any irregularities from his shoulders. If Mr. Atmaram's private avocations were of such a nature as to prevent his attendance, he was in honor bound to resign his seat and give the shareholders the opportunity of appointing some one else who would have taken a greater interest in the supervision of the Bank's accounts, and possibly by that means prevented the unpleasant disclosures that were now being made. After a sharp controversy between Messrs. Passmore and Atmaram, against the tone of which Mr. Malvery protested, it was proposed and carried that Messrs. Ardaseer Goostadjee and Nowrojee Cowasjee be associated with Mr. McIver in the examination of the books, and that their report be taken into consideration at a future meeting. Mr. Ardaseer Goostadjee was elected a Director in place of A. B. Taylor, whose reasons of resigning did not transpire as he is now in Bombay, and Mr. Tapp proposed that Mr. Passmore retain his seat on the Board during his absence in England. Mr. Passmore said he would consent to the proposition if it was unanimously supported; but on Mr. Soojawoodeen declaring he could not vote for it, Mr. Passmore reiterated his determination to save his connection with the bank, and was adjourning the meeting when Mr. King pointed out the omission of the usual formality of a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. Passmore remarked he never received any and asked for none. The meeting was then adjourned to Wednesday the 4th March next.

For obvious reasons we forbear indulging for the present in any remarks upon these proceedings, or the affairs of the bank; and we trust we may yet have occasion to congratulate all parties concerned on a satisfactory arrangement of the matters at issue.—*Sindian, Feb.* 25.

PUNJAUB.

A FLIGHT of locusts coming from the direction of Mooltan hovered over Lahore last Saturday evening, and ultimately settled for the night around Naolucka. —*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 25.

COLONEL J. S. PATON is nominated to succeed Major General Beecher as Quarter Master General of the Army.—*Id.*

MR. H. B. HARRINGTON, who is senior in the service to Sir Robert Montgomery, is nominated to succeed Mr. Edmondstone as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. He arrived in India on September 27th, 1828, and according to 35 years' Order he ought to be put on the shelf six months hence.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Railway Engineers who were mentioned in our last as being in Meerut for the purpose of selecting a site for the Railway station, do not appear disposed to allow the grass to grow under their feet. We understand they have already chosen their ground, and that operations will be begun at an early date. The place selected is to the west of the Cantonment boundary line, about half a mile or a little more, from the Dragoon barracks. Had any other site been selected, it would have involved a departure from the direct line, which is continued from Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur to Meerut and so on to Mozuffurnuggur. One of the first steps taken must be to shorten that word Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur. It is a penalty to write it, as it stands now. We believe the same village has another name also. Ghazeeabad. That would do better: and we should like to see it used by those who draw the plans; so as to stamp it for general use.—*Mofussilite, Feb.* 27.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

(To the Editor of the Indian Empire and United Service Review, Feb. 21.)

SIR,—As the important subject of European Vagrancy has been mooted in your columns, allow me to offer you some facts on the matter which may not be uninteresting to the public. These facts are the results of an experience of 20 years' acquaintance with the European Vagrancy and destitution of Calcutta.

I have known Europeans to live for 8 or 10 years in Calcutta without ever doing a day's work. These have been allowed to go about the streets in all stages of intoxication, filth, and rags, and, while they could have obtained work, they would not take it. Two or three weeks ago, a man was reported in the *Englishman* as "a loafer of long standing." This man I have known for the last 10 or 12 years, during which period he has been knocking about the streets—a disgrace and pest to society, and an expense to the public.

In one grog-shop in Chandney Choke there may be seen every day half a dozen Europeans, some with black eyes and cut faces, begging from every one they see in the bazar adjoining. I was surrounded there one morning lately at 7 o'clock by six of them: one a broken down guard on the Railway: another, a broken down shopman; a third, a ruined hatter; a fourth, a cashiered officer; another, a pensioned soldier; and the last a broken down clerk. One of these, who had been living for 18 months in this condition, I offered a month's board and some clothes, with the chance of a situation if he would retr

the Prince of Prussia in this country and before the day of marriage were spent in reviews, or visits and ceremonials more or less public. It is not likely, for many reasons—the strongest being that the illustrious visitor on this occasion is a young Princess of 18—that much of the time which intervenes will be passed in public, but as to this we believe nothing whatever is known at present.

Arrangements in the interior of the Chapel Royal at Windsor are to be made forthwith to give sitting accommodation for 700 distinguished visitors to be invited at the marriage ceremony. About 50 more will stand in procession during the marriage, and these with 100 choristers, 50 musical performers, and 50 officials and attendants—1,000 in all—are the very most who can stand in the chapel, for there is literally, even with the crowding resorted to on the last occasion in the little Chapel Royal at St. James's, no room for any more. Along the nave from its west door, between the tall slender columns rising "high overarched, with echoing walks between," blocks of seats nine deep are to be erected for those who will be privileged to witness the bridal procession into the chapel, but who cannot be accommodated within the smaller space beyond the screen where the ceremony itself is to take place. There will be 608 visitors seated here, the majority, as is usual on these occasions, being ladies. On the right of the organ loft the band of choristers will be placed. In the little chapel of Sir Reginald Bray, the builder, if not indeed the designer of the whole structure, and whose quaint arms, a flax-scutching machine of 500 years ago, cover even the hinges and panels of the doors, the musical performers will be stationed. With the chapel of the Knights of the Garter there can be very little tampering in the way of temporary erections. With the square squat outlines of the old hospital, which Henry VIII. altered into a banqueting-room and the Henry VII. converted into a Chapel Royal to St. James's, anything might be attempted. Architects could not improve it nor carpenters make it worse. But the case is very different with the grand old interior of St. George's Chapel, with its deep traceried windows and exquisite oaken canopies of the knights' stalls. Each of these, with its quaint blazonments of knights who were Governors of Calais or Paris, down to the Peers and statesmen of the present day, is a niche in history. Curiously enough, if few of our Princes of Wales have been married, still fewer, apparently, have been installed as Knights of the Garter. In the old oak pew allotted to the Heirs Apparent who are members of this order there are only three escocheons—those of the present Prince, the Prince Regent, and Prince Frederick Louis, the son of George II. It is also worthy of remark that those by the latter bright emblazon which bear the shield of "the rose and expectancy of this fair State" is one all darkened and defaced by time, but which still tells, in old Norman French, how a great ancestor of his present bride was installed in that very seat just 250 years ago.

With these old storied carvings there is of course no meddling. Each seat, properly subdivided, would accommodate—we had almost said three ladies, but certainly two, even dressed in the widest amplitude of the present fashion. Besides, the Knights of the Garter have a right to their stalls on all occasions, and pre-eminently so when the Chief of the Order—the Sovereign—is present at any ceremonial in the Chapel. The stalls of the knights, therefore, are to be left untouched in all their ancient, angular, hard-backed integrity, and all can take their seats on this occasion, from the last and newest knight—Earl Fitzwilliam, whose bright banner has just been hung—up to the senior of the order—the Marquis of Exeter, whose once rich flag is now gray with dust and age. On the space now occupied by the communion rails a raised dais is to be erected and covered with the richest carpeting. On this the ceremony will be performed. On the left side of the altar, between the termination of the knights' stalls and the private entrance to the Chapel from the Castle, a small block of seats will be erected for those who will be on the raised dais the immediate members of the English and Danish Royal families will be seated. Her Majesty, with the Royal family and illustrious foreign guests to the number of 14, on the right, with the remainder of the choristers, guests and members of the Royal bride's family to the number of 12, on the left. Behind the station for our Royal family will be a raised block of seats rising tier over tier, to accommodate the diplomatic body, who, with their ladies and first attachés, will be present to the number of 100. Outside the west door of the Chapel, on the space between it and the horse-shoe cloisters, a very large temporary building has been begun. This structure, though of wood and purely temporary, will be decorated in the inside in the most exquisite style. This will contain a fine central hall 60 feet long by 40 broad, and 25 feet high, in which the procession, to pass up the nave of the Chapel, will be marshalled and arranged by the Deputy Chamberlain as the members comprising it arrive from the Castle. Built out from this hall, and entirely encircling it on every side, will be a series of galleries 20 feet wide by 20 broad. On the north side will be one for the bridesmaids, one for the bride, and one for the Royal Princesses. Nothing has yet been arranged as to the adornment of these saloons, but it is almost needless to say that they are intended to be as rich and beautiful as taste and money can make them. On the opposite side of the hall are to be similar apartments for the bridegroom's attendants, the bridegroom, and one for the Duke of Cambridge and Royal visitors. The outer hall which gives ingress to this temporary palace will be 12 feet wide by 70 feet long, and there it will be handsomely covered way for the carriages in which the procession will arrive to set down their occupants at this entrance. Visitors to witness the procession up the nave of the Chapel will also, we believe, arrive here, and be conducted to their seats in the nave. The noble lords and who will be honoured with invitations for the Chapel itself will probably have a separate entrance allotted to them. The ambassadors and their suite will assemble in the Wolsey Chapel, and thence be conducted by the chief Master of the Ceremonies to their places on the right of the altar. The bridal procession will pass in State carriages from the private apartments of the Castle to the carriage entrance we have spoken of as giving admission to the temporary building outside the west door. Here, while the procession is formed and arranged, the bride and bridesmaids and the bridegroom and his attendants will remain in the reception rooms set apart for them. Her Majesty will enter the chapel by the private way, and on her arrival the procession will move forward up the temporary hall. From the bridegroom's reception room customary, the bridegroom's procession will move first, so that on the arrival of the bride's *cortège* at the altar the marriage may be at once proceeded with. At present the workmen are very busy under the supervision of Mr. Gilbert Scott in completing their remodelling of the exquisite interior of the Wolsey Chapel. The groined roof of this fine old structure was only executed in plaster and composition. This has been entirely removed, and the plaster work replaced in carved stone—the spaces between the stone work of the groins being filled in with tiles, to be covered as soon as possible with the brilliant glass mosaics of Signor Salviati, which attracted attention in the Exhibition last year. The now cheerless-looking windows are also to be filled in with stained glass, and the octagon hall will be one of the most beautiful little shrines in the kingdom. It is intended, we believe, as a memorial chapel to the late Prince Consort, and the expense of its restoration, which will amount to between 25,000*l.* and 30,000*l.*, is entirely defrayed by the Royal children. It seems scarcely possible, however, that the whole of the interior can be completed in time for the marriage festivity. The eastern end of St. George's Chapel is also muffled up in canvas, where the workmen are busy removing that monument of George III.'s bad taste—the window designed by Sir Benjamin West. This is to be replaced by Her Majesty with a magnificent memorial window to the late Prince. It will be a hard work and late work to get all these arrangements completed in time, more especially if the day for the marriage should be fixed for the 5th instead of the 10th of March.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(From our "Special Griffin")

AGRA, *February* 18*th*.

SURPRISE is the chronic mental state of griffinhood, so that no essential change has been wrought in the mind of this particular griff by the intelligence he has just received that it is criminal under Section 499 of the Penal Code to speak the naked truth about the political relations of such native Sovereigns as Mysore with the ruling power in India. His prospects of acquaintance with No. 1 Chowringhee at the instance of "our friend" of Russapuglah are so very remote that they have not disturbed his enjoyment of the grandeur and gaieties of Agra during the Governor General's stay there, which stay will end by the departure of the Camp to-morrow morning (Thursday, 19th instant), on the first march towards Mutra, where they will halt for the 21st and 22nd instant; thence for Delhi, where the 3rd and 4th of March are to be spent; and Meerut will be the next principal point where receptions will be held from the 7th to the 9th instant. Before this reaches Calcutta, it will have become known to all that Mr. H. B. Harington is the successor of Mr. Edmonstone in the government of the North-West, and, of course, in the crowds of civilians who have come together in this tour to meet his Excellency, the question of this succession has been generally and anxiously discussed, and from those discussions it is clear that in selecting Mr. Harington as the best and fittest man for the high honour of that important post, Lord Elgin's opinion will be endorsed by the large majority of officials, and the new Lieutenant Governor will have a more popular reception than would any of the gentlemen named in competition with him by the various newspapers whose wishes were fathers to their confidently expressed thoughts on the matter. Griffs have no business to have any opinions, or there might be some room here for saying that, whilst holding Mr. Harington's qualifications as a statesman in no very high estimation, there is no doubt that he is a 'safe' man for such a post at such a time as the present; that he is an exact and diligent man of business and thoroughly conversant with the routine thereof, that even a little personal acquaintance with the North-West proves the soundness of Mr. Harington's dictum in his place in Council two years ago "that the one thing needed for the country is rest;" that it is quite certain it will have rest under the rule of a governor whose leading principle is declared,—*quieta non movere*;—and, finally, that now Mr. Maine has taken his place in Council, Mr. Harington will be much more useful, and less in the way as a negative Lieutenant Governor than as the obstructive Member in the Supreme Council. Talking of Lieutenant Governors; it is to be hoped that misprint are not punishable as constructive petit-treason or something of that sort, under Section something of that all-comprehensive Penal Code; otherwise, like poor Richard de Birchington in the *Ingoldsby Legends*,

"Our griff may get punished for P. D.'s offences."

In his report of Mr. Beadon's speech at Benares he wrote that gentleman down as saying he returned thanks "not for the Covenanted *only* but for Military and all other servants in the civil employment" or to that effect. Now you have printed it without the essential word "only"—and as you will see, have thereby made a very nice mess of it, of which your readers ought to hear something emphatic. Mr. Davies, the Secretary to the Punjab Government, is here *en route* to England on six months leave, Mr. Forsyth acting for him; and from the same province Mr. Reginald Saunders, the Post Master General, is going home on furlough; whom it is said by some "who ought to know," Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie is to succeed. But it is time to return to the Viceroy who, in our last, was left feeding at an official dinner-party on the Friday night, with a day's work of private receptions before him for the following day. The innocent sleep of griffinhood was broken at an untimely hour by unearthly noises which resolved themselves, waking sense returned, into the trumpeting of elephants, the groans of camels, the neighing of horses, and the screams of syces and drivers, who, being under orders for processioning at noon, were having a preliminary little-go of their own before breakfast. General result, dust enough to suffocate any but seasoned North-Western residents. Knowing that the several Chiefs were making strenuous efforts to outvie each other in the extent and splendour of their followings, we took an early turn to see how the land lay. Coming in the early morning upon the enormous Camp, in which the Governor General's canvas town formed but a moderate item, the scene was a striking one. Every kind of tent was spread over square miles of encamping ground, with every kind of cookery going on in their neighbourhood, and the undress of every variety of Central and North-west Indian tribe showed at least two points of unity, dirt and simplicity of design, the Calcutta bazar morning costume of a piece of string with a bow to it, being predominant among the rising generations. On every side spread the separate Camps of the native potentates contrasting in their varieties of disorder with the trim neatness of the Viceroy's central square of tentage approached by a long and wide screen of tents, the dwellings and offices of the Staff. In spite of every effort of the government and the respective Agents, every Chief of any pretensions has brought in a following far beyond their own requirements and the instructions laid down for them. It is estimated that not less than one hundred and twenty thousand natives, foreign to the place, are in the numberless camps, and that estimate is probably within the mark. The confusion that results may be imagined but not described, the pressure upon every necessary of life and every convenience of the civilized portion of the visitors and residents is very trying, and the station of Agra longs for it all to be well over and the ragamuffin mob got rid of. On Saturday seven of the principal Chiefs were received in private Durbar, commencing at ten o'clock with the Maharajah Scindia, who has a splendid house here, and alone had asked and obtained permission to come in his carriage and four. The rest came up with splendid retinues, some of them really well got up and well ordered, others a mere tawdry and disorderly multitude. At a corner of the line of approach we saw the Bhurtpore *sowaree* and noted it as a fair specimen of the better class. First came two empty carriages each with four horses preceding a very fine elephant carrying three men in charge of a great golden standard, the effect of the glittering silver grey of the immense standard bearer's clothing brought out against the sun-lit flag and the scarlet and green of the animal's trappings, made up one of those wonderful bits of colouring, which only the East can show. Then came forty mounted sowars in blue, then elephants in scarlet and green, elephants in purple and gold, in green and silver, in every colour of the rainbow; with gilded howdahs, with silver howdahs; howdahs like phaeton bodies; howdahs with awnings; with golden umbrellas; with bullion fringes; with nothing but rags and tatters; sixteen elephants in that group; then four camels, with new trappings; three more elephants in scarlet and gold with double howdahs; two young swells on horseback; twenty sowars in "assorted colours;" two elephants with great pads, silver spangled; a camel carriage-and-four; a pair of *sowaree* camels, one of them furious and covered with foam all down his long neck; sixteen led horses in splendid jingling trappings—the horses themselves of the best; then a brief burst of orange and gun; fifty sowars, scarlet and green; the Political Agent driving his mail phaeton; camel sowars; an immense elephant with a pair of kettle drums, each about the size of a fair dining table; twenty footmen running in advance of a large litter; twelve more led horses with trappings; two camel guns; an elephant, a camel, and a crowd of runners in such a cloud of dust that we could only see a scattered glimpse of what was going on without any cessation of their advance; two great horses over 16 hands high, drawing some non-descript cart; camels again; then a great shouting, and a carriage well appointed with four good cream-coloured horses, and that is the chief, a bright clever lad of some twelve years or so, speaking English fluently, and showing a strong inclination to do well under the excellent guidance of the Political Resident; then two more carriages and four, with the Chief's followers; fifty more sowars; two more camels; one more great male elephant in gold clothing; and that, with unlimited dust, noise and general higgledy-piggledy, is the Rajah, as he goes in state to wait upon the Governor General. As we arrived at the end of the broad camp street leading up to the Durbar tent, another very brilliantly appointed cortège, all on elephants and camels, was coming up from another direction, so we waited to see the ceremonial of the reception. The street itself was lined with the irregular cavalry, and on each side of the approach to it was a line of elephants, of which above two hundred are in the Viceroy's camp; the grass had been well-watered, and the street was kept entirely clear; in front of the Durbar tent floated the great standard, and the Rifles furnished the guard of honour and the band for the receptions. Here come the Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department and the Political Agent, on elephants, who proceed to a certain distance to meet the approaching visitor; after compliments the whole advance to the entrance of the tent, where they are met by the Foreign Secretary and the Governor General's Agent; the visitor descends from the elephant and enters an open litter, and thence to the ground. The Secretary and the Agent take each a hand, and the visitor is led to the presence of the Viceroy, who has a quarter of an hour's talk and interchange of civilities, and the visitor retires with equally punctilious ceremonial. Here they come, and the curious character of the head-dress and the garments of gold embroidery puzzle the spectator until he sees that it is a woman, wearing the Star of India. The Secunder Begum of Bhopal, whose self-sacrificing loyalty and personal services in the mutinies, and her resistance against the prejudices of her sex in her conduct ever since, entitle her to the respect and moral support of every Englishman. And so she departs laughing and chatting with her European companions; some sixteen elephants in one compact mass of glitter and brilliant colours going down in the sunshine, a picture, whose life and splendour even a Turner could not fix upon canvas. The ceremonial of one reception is that of all, except that; as you were advised by telegram, the Viceroy announced to the Nawab of Rampore, during his reception, that he had been selected to the honour of a seat in the Supreme Council, in place of the late Maharajah of Puttiala. The Nawab's excellent services in the mutinies had already been rewarded with the Star of India, and his consideration among the Mahomedan people, his moderation of conduct and steady loyalty since then, render the selection an altogether unexceptionable one, granting that the native element in the Governor General's Council is desirable. In person and feature His Highness is a stout, elderly, grave-looking man, with a certain dignity in his bearing, and reminding one much of the great Dan. O'Connell, if one could fancy the great Dan. in the Nawab's head-dress. During Saturday and Monday, the following Chiefs had the honour of the private reception:—

Maharajah Scindia; Maharajah of Jeypore; Begum of Bhopal; Maharajah of Boondee; Maharajah of Bhurtpore; Chief of Kotah; Chief of Ulwur; Nawab of Tonk; Maharajah of Dholepore; Maharajah of Jahlawar; Nawab of Rampore; Maharajah of Duttea; Maharajah of Cheerkaree; Rajah of Chutterpore; Rajah Surrenlejut Sing of Baronda; Ra'is of Kothee; Jageerdar of Logassee; Jageerdar of Allipoora; and Jageerdar of Nourbat.

Sunday was a welcome intervening day of rest for the very hard-working Viceregal personages and the Staff, and on Tuesday came the long looked-for Grand Durbar—much too grand an occasion to stuff into the end of a long letter, the more especially as there must also be some accounts of the less stately visits of the strangers to the wonderful Taj Mehal. But the speech of His Excellency to the assembled Chiefs expressed to them collectively the sentiments with which he had welcomed them individually, and comes fitly in connection with their more important private reception. This was as follows:—

PRINCES AND CHIEFS,—In inviting you to meet me here, it was my wish in the first place to become acquainted with you personally, and also to convey to you, in obedience to the gracious command which I received from Her Majesty the Queen upon my departure from England, the assurance of the deep interest which Her Majesty takes in the welfare of the Chiefs of India. I have now to thank you for the alacrity with which, in compliance with my request, you have, many of you from considerable distances, assembled at this place.

Having received during the course of the last few days many of the principal personages among you in private Durbar, where I have had the opportunity of communicating my views on matters of interest and importance, I need not detain you on this occasion by many words.

Before taking leave of you, however, I desire to address to you collectively a few general remarks upon the present state of affairs in India, and upon the duties which that state of affairs imposes upon us all.

Peace, I need hardly remind you of the fact, now happily prevails throughout the whole extent of this vast Empire, domestic treason has been crushed and foreign enemies have been taught to respect the power of the arms of England. The British Government is desirous to take advantage of this favorable opportunity, not to extend the bounds of its dominions, but to develope the resources and draw forth the natural wealth of India, and thus to promote the well-being and happiness, both of rulers and of the people.

With this view many measures of improvement and progress have already been introduced, and among them I may name, as most conspicuous, the Railway and Electric Telegraph,—those great discoveries of this age which have so largely increased the wealth and power of the mightiest nations of the West.

By diffusing education among your vassals and dependents, establishing schools, promoting the construction, of good roads, and suppressing, with the whole weight of your authority and influence, barbarous usages and crimes, such as infanticide, suttee, thuggee, and dacoitee, you may, Princes and Chiefs, effectually second these endeavours of the British Government, and secure for yourselves and your people a full share of the benefits which the measures to which I have alluded are calculated to confer upon you. I have observed with satisfaction the steps which many of you have already taken in this direction, and more especially the enlightened policy which has induced some of you to remove transit and other duties which obstructed the free course of commerce through your States.

As representing the paramount power, it is my duty to keep the peace in India; for this purpose Her Majesty the Queen has placed at my disposal a large and gallant army, which, if the necessity should arise, I shall not hesitate to employ for the repression of disorder and the punishment of any who may be rash enough to disturb the general tranquillity. But it is also my duty to extend the hand of encouragement and friendship to all who labour for the good of India, and to assure you that the Chiefs who make their own dependents contented and prosperous, establish thereby the strongest claim on the favor and protection of the British Government.

I bid you now, Princes and Chiefs, farewell for a time, with the expression of my earnest hope that, on your return to your homes, health and happiness may attend you.

The rest of my Agra notes must be reserved for another sketch. For the present, the guns are announcing every few minutes the return visits paid by the Viceroy to those whom he had received as above. The Camp is in a state of vigorous packing, and the clouded sky and lowering atmosphere seem rather to threaten a wet march for His Excellency to commence with.—*Englishman, Feb.* 23.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS.—EAST INDIES, &c., 1513-1616.*

(From the Times, Jan. 24.)

THIS last published calendar of the colonial series of State Papers, which are under the editorship of Mr. Noel Sainsbury, is particularly indicative of the interest of such public records, and of the value of the access thus obtained to them by the historical student. It comprises the interval from 1513 to 1616, and covers the great outburst of adventure in quest of a north-west or north-east passage to India, and the first foundations of our trade with the East Indies, China, and Japan. A flood of light is thus cast on a phase of our history of which we have otherwise the vaguest conceptions, while the romantic temper of the age is seen in its exaltation, grappling with hard invincible facts,—on the one hand graping its way to enormous consequences, on the other wrecking the energies of its very bravest in an altogether issueless audacity. The whole volume is redolent of sea venture, of courage and calamities unsurpassed, and of those efforts which have advanced over every obstacle that English influence which now prevails throughout the globe.

The very first paper is a letter of the King of Portugal to the Pope, involving a project to divert the Nile from the country of the Sultan. Hear this, the Lesseps, and see if it has any bearing upon your case. Next comes an application from one of the Thornes, on one of whose portraits we have ourselves seen the motto "Ex *spinis* uvas collegimus," and whose father, in conjunction with Hugh Ellyot, another merchant of Bristol, and Sebastian Cabot, had discovered Newfoundland, and who had himself conceived "a vehement desire to undertake navigation towards the north," one of many projects indicated throughout these pages for the discovery of a northern passage to India. Thorne exhorts Henry VIII. "to take it in hand," and the result is the letters of Edward VI. to the "Kings and Princes, and all others to whom there is any power on the earth," to permit a free passage to Sir Hugh Willoughby and others, "for they shall not touch anything of yours unwilling unto you. *Consider also what they can do unto them*;" with the final result that Sir Hugh Willoughby, and company are cast on shore in Lapland, where they perish miserably of cold and hunger. Antony Jenckynson next follows with a representation to Queen Elizabeth that there must be such a passage, because the head of a unicorn, an animal only bred in the lands of Cathay, China, and other Oriental regions, had been found at the north, whereupon he "fell into consideration that the unicorn's head was brought thither by the course of the sea." The result of this, and of the celebrated discourse of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, is the first voyage of Frobisher in 1576, of which some new particulars are furnished in these papers in addition to those to be found in Hakluyt.

Frobisher and Lok, his partner and eventual antagonist, have left many other traces of their operations in these papers. In consequent to their estrangement, details his services to the hardy navigator:—"I daily instructed him, making my house his home, my purse his purse at his need, and my credit his credit to my power, when he was utterly destitute of money, credit, and friends." Frobisher was supported by the Court in his subsequent expeditions under the notion that he might bring back valuable ore, and we have here the particulars of the various assays made by Italians and Germans, and the disappointment in which they finally resulted. A very human interest is imparted to Frobisher's second voyage by the outcry of his wife, whom he has left in great straits, to Secretary Walsingham. The "humble oratrix, Isabel Frobisher" was "the most miserable poor woman in the world," living "in a poor room at Hampstead, ready to starve" with her children by a former marriage. She states that she "was some time the wife of Thomas Riggat, of Scantho, county York, a very wealthy man, who left her in a very good state, and good portions to all her children." Afterwards she "took to husband the Captain Frobisher (whom God forgive!), who has spent all and put them to the wide-world to shift." Such is the fate of rich men's relicts who marry nautical adventurers, who themselves desire "but to live with credit as the Queen's servant, with a penny a day, rather than under foreign princes with a world." Frobisher had leave to pray to be employed in Her Majesty's service, or else to have some relief "that I may but live."

Frobisher's further voyages, and his gold ores, and the natives he brought back with him, are all reported on successively in these pages; his draught instructions are corrected in the hand of Lord Burghley, and his exaltation is illustrated by his partner *Lok*. He "grew into such a monstrous mind," says the latter, "that a whole kingdom could not contain it, but already by the discovery of a new world, he was become another Columbus." His ore he himself thought was "worth 60*l.* or 80*l.* a ton." Alas, it turned out on the final assay that two minute particles of silver found in 2 cwt. of it were not nearly so big as a pin's head, and they remain to this day fastened by sealing wax to the report, as a visible evidence of its worthlessness. It is a striking idea for Curiosity's cabinet this autograph of a vanished hope and a dissipated fortune. But Frobisher yet meditated a fourth voyage, and though some of our antiquaries have doubted this, *eighty* documents relating to it have now come to light here. They are all calendered in this volume, including letters of Leicester, Shrewsbury, Drake, Hawkins, and others, Drake especially tendering some of his seamen who had "some experience that way," but all apparently coming to naught as regards Frobisher himself, because the Company insisted on a voyage for trade and Frobisher declined chiefly for the discovery of the passage to Cathay. At least this is the hypothesis of Mr. Sainsbury, and it is consistent with the character of this would-be English Columbus. Had he not spent widow Riggats' fortune; should he not spend himself in this enterprise? It was not his fault that he brought home paltry minims of silver to be struck in sealing-wax by contemptuous statesmen *to the shame of an age of heroes* in the days of Elizabeth.

This volume contains some traces also of the voyage of Pet and Jackman—Pet, the godfather of Pet's Strait, between Vaigatz and the mainland of Russia. Of John Davis, he "of Davis's Straits," it says very little, but more of Captain George Waymouth and Waymouth's successors. Old William Addames hails his country from far Japan, where the Emperor pets him but will not let him go. In his simple judgment, if the North-west Passage be ever discovered it will be discovered by the way of Japan." Globes and maps are sent to the Emperor of Japan to induce him to aid the project, but he maintains his equanimity and his hold of William Addames. In the meantime the first English voyages are undertaken to the East Indies, in one of which by Ralph Fitch in 1583. "The strange rites, manners, and customs of those people, and the exceedingly rich trade and commodities of those countries are faithfully set down and diligently described." Captain Benjamin Wood takes three ships there in 1596; but not one of his company ever returns. But his and other ventures led to the formation of an English company who were incorporated on the last day of the century, the 31st of December, 1600, by the name of "The Governor and Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," the predecessors and putative fathers of the English East India Company.

It seems that the Queen thought the company "so slack" in seconding their first voyage that the Council wrote them a letter of sharp reproof, in which it is hinted that others were ready to furnish ships for a second voyage if the Company did not "use the benefit of their own privileges." And the remonstrance of the Council was not without effect, for a series of voyages followed, to the Company's exceeding profit. The first two voyages brought 95*l.* per cent. upon the capital subscribed and the third voyage 234*l.* per cent. Young Mr. Hawkins was selected upon this occasion to deliver His Majesty's letters to the Princes and Governors of Cambaya, and his apparel was to be of scarlet and violet, and his cloak lined with taffeta and silver lace. The Dutch were already before us in the East, and in force, fighting the Spaniards and Portuguese, and professing to be our friends. But they really put all manner of obstacles in our way, and opposition abroad was followed by negotiations at home. The charter of the English Company was renewed in 1609, and the Company was joined by many important persons, the Earl of Southampton among others, who sent "a brace of bucks to make merry withal in regard of their kindness in accepting him of the Company," and Lord Monteagle was incorporated also on similar terms. The "largest merchant ship in England" was thereupon fitted out, and the King came down to a banquet on board it, and put a chain of gold round the neck of the Governor. But the ship was wrecked, and her commander, Sir Henry Middleton, died abroad.

France at this time desired to share in the East India trade, but without effect, as these documents show. For the Company even then thought of promoting the Protestant faith, sent out preachers, and were careful as to the sort of men they selected. We hear of one Sturdivant, who is rejected for this office because "he hath a straggling humour, can frame himself to all company as he finds men affected, and delighteth in tobacco and wine." So Sturdivant does not go. A worse case soon offers—that of a "very dissolute scapethrift," who, discontented with his state, "capitulated his soul to the Jevil by turning Mahometan." One of the most curious incidents of these early ventures is the mission of one Thomas Kerridge to Agra, to deliver a letter of James I. to the Great Mogul. Kerridge came empty-handed, for the Stuart King was not demonstrative in the way of presents, and, according to his own account, he was slighted in consequence. But one of his men played the cornet, and the Mogul was "exceedingly delighted," and he taught one of the King's chief musicians to play upon it, to whom the King said, "If thou canst learn this, I will make thee a great man." The Jesuits then asked the performer to teach two of their servants, but the sturdy Protestant refused. One of the company tried the effect of virginals also upon the Mogul, but they "were not esteemed," and it was thought that the performer in consequence died of wounded vanity. Such were the means taken for propitiating the good-will of the Mahometan dynasty.

It was soon found that "continual gifts" to the Mogul were necessary. "Something or other, though not worth 2*s.*, must be presented every eight days," writes the chief factor at Ajmere. The magnificent Mogul was exceedingly delighted with anything strange, though of small value. Rich gloves, embroidered caps, purses, looking and drinking glasses, curious pictures, knives, striking clocks, coloured beaver hats, or silk stockings for his women were among the articles which the lieges were advised to bring with them to Court; and, continues the factor, "if you have a jack to roast meat on I think he would like it, or any toy of new invention." The Mogul was greatly taken with Sir Thomas Smythe's picture, and confessed that none of his own painters could equal it, whereupon the Company made a politic endeavour to send out the Mogul a portrait of himself. Unfortunately, it failed in an essential particular, for it was "nothing like him, and served for no use at all." Some English dogs were better approved; also an English coach and horses, with a coachman, who had been in the service of the Bishop of Lichfield, to drive it. Of course, the prelate walked to church complacently, in the hope that his coachman would upset the obdurate heathen.

Then the Portugals get into disgrace with his Highness by seizing a ship in which his own mother was an adventurer, whereupon he drives them out of Surat, besieges their city of Damaun, and forbids the exercise of their religion, so that even "Xavier, the great Jesuit, whom before the King had loved, was imprisoned." The natives also rose against the Portugals, and Captain Downton took the opportunity to engage on his own account the Portuguese fleet, consisting of nine ships, two galleys, and 58 frigates. The English were completely victorious in the fight; many of the gallants of Portugal were killed, besides above 300 men carried in the frigates to Damaun to be buried. The Great Mogul clapped his hands at this achievement; he "much applauded our people's resolution, saying his country was before them to do therein whatsoever ourselves desired," and spoke "very despitefully and reproachfully of the Portugals." In fact, the Portugals for the time were put out of the way, and Sir John Digby, the English Ambassador at Madrid, a little later remarks prophetically, "I little doubt that by God's blessing and our own perseverance the chief profit of these countries may be diverted towards our own kingdom."

Sir Thomas Roe soon after comes upon the scene as ambassador of the Company to Agra, and his remonstrance with the Governor of Surat, who had done various "wrongs" to the English, is one of the most characteristic letters in the volume. "I come hither," he says, "not to beg, nor do nor suffer injury. I serve a King that is able to revenge whatever is dared to be done against his subjects." After describing the injuries already received, Roe declares that he will seek the Governor's friendship no further, but go with speed to the Great Mogul and desire justice. "I am better sought to, to do upon an equity than to flatter him, since for such I give you notice to take me until your master hath done me justice." Sir Thomas Roe was evidently a gentleman addicted to summary processes. As another of his letters intimate to the Viceroy of Goa, he was his friend or enemy at choice, and unless he sent him an answer to certain demands, he (the Viceroy) should not be able to look out of his own ports, much less to attempt to injure us. No reply being received this missive, Roe pronounced the war against the Portugals in the East Indies, with fire and sword, in the name of the King of England. With such prerogatives were the agents of our trading companies invested in the days when they were planting the first feeble germs of our Indian empire.

In the early part of the 17th century the great obstacle to the development of our commerce in the East was rather the jealousy of our Dutch friends than the hostility of our Catholic adversaries. At Acheen the Hollanders used every possible endeavour to debar the English from it, "but the more they sought, the less they prevailed." At Jambee we find them reporting that we were "a rude and ungoverned nation, given to drunkenness and abusing of women, quarreling, fighting, and such like." And yet we contrived to establish a factory even at Jambee. As an example of the curious questions which were mooted in those early days, a proposition of the "King of Sumatra" was submitted for the Company's consideration at two meetings in November, 1614. The King, wishing to manifest his affection to the English nation, desired King James "to grant him one of his subjects for wife, with sundry proffers of privileges to such issue as God should send unto them." A gentleman of "honourable parentage" presented his daughter, a gentlewoman of fit endowments parts for music, her needle, and good discourse, as also very beautiful and personable." The proposal was entertained. It was thought, among other things, to be "a means for the propagation of the Gospel, and very beneficial to this country by a settled trade there." Her father was to take her and remain with her in the country; and "the action itself" was referred to the learned fathers of the Church "to be approved and to their lawful." They, however, appear to have raised objections; but the young lady's father, who seems to have entertained the notion that it was a very fine thing to be father-in-law to a very magnificent King of Sumatra, "collected certain reasons to prove by Scripture the lawfulness of the enterprise, which were held by the Company to be very pregnant and good." Further arguments were satisfactorily answered by the father, and, among others, "that the wives and women pray for praying to the King, if they shall find the King's favour extraordinary unto her, will not leave until they have poisoned her," and "it was thought it would prove a very honourable action to this land, if the father could work His Majesty's consent." Perhaps he could not, as there is no further mention of the subject, nor do we know what became of that personable young lady, the expectant Queen of Sumatra.

To pass from Sumatra to Borneo, we have heard much of late years of the unfortunate little sentimental weakness of the Dyaks for possessing themselves of a collection of human heads. Yet here, as far back as 1614, we find the same peculiar weakness in the Dyaks' gentle progenitors. The people of Landak were very solicitous for the English to settle a factory in their country, but it turned out to be by no means easy of accomplishment. The river, which reached upwards of 100 leagues, was swarmed by a people called Dyaks, whose savageness was such that they "lie in the rivers *on purpose to take off the heads of all they can overcome.*" Two attempts were made to settle a factory. On the first attempt three Englishmen were assailed by 1,000 men, but the Dyaks, not used to powder and shot, "were fain to run ashore." On the second attempt nine Englishmen went up the river, and were used very kindly by their "old customers," though it was thought to be more from fear than love. At Sambas a factory was settled without difficulty, but "the trade of the country being nothing answerable to the great charges and dangers," the English factor shipped all his goods and stores in the night for Succadana.

At Java the East India Company had factories in Bantam, Gracia, Jacatra, and Japora. But the unhealthiness of Bantam was a frequent source of complaint. Captain Downton, in 1613, declared that "he that escapes without disease from that stinking sewe of the *Chinese* part of Bantam must be of a strong constitution of body." The chief factors there designated it "a most unhealthy country," and the Company left Bantam, in fact, on this very account, and made their rendezvouz at Jacatra, about five leagues distant. The first English factory settled at Macassar, although favoured by the king of the country, met with disaster. The year after it was dissolved. The Hollanders "murdered the king's most dearly loved nephew more like cannibals than Christians," and caused the king to make a vow that no Christians should ever trade in his country again. In Patani the English were honourably received by the Queen and country people, "but with some disgust and distaste from the Dutch." At Bankok and Siam they were also well received; but in Cochin-China they were cut in pieces, in consequence, as was said, of "a great quantity of false dollars bartered away by the Hollanders for commodities." The Dutch appear to have been determined from the first to keep the English out of the "Spice Islands," or the Moluccas. It is worthy of remark, says Mr. Sainsbury, that as the English ultimately gained possession of almost all the places with which they traded in the peninsula of India, so they either lost or resigned nearly those in the sevgral islands in the Indian Ocean where they at first carried on trade, in some instances not inconsiderable.

The "griefs" of the East India Company, as against the Dutch, were ultimately referred to the English Government and the States General, when the Dutch proposed a partnership, which the English sturdily declined. The Company desired to have "good correspondence with them in the Indies," but nothing further. The volume contains some particulars about the famous brothers Shirley and their operations in Persia. Here also are traces of an early trade with China and Japan. Will Addames was a strenuous encourager of his countrymen to visit the latter empire, and factories were established at Osaka and Nangasaki. The Japanese at that time took our steel and lead, but it does not seem that the profits on our trade there satisfied the India Company, and our trading privileges were much curtailed by the accession of another Emperor. The last letter of the Company's agent says, "the cargo of English merchandise will not vent at any price, much less yield such large sums as the Company expect for it."

This volume contains also many miscellaneous and curious particulars of nautical adventure in those early times. One captain is appointed in consequence of a supernatural call, which is duly entered on the Company's minutes. A virginal is put on board another vessel to amuse the sailors, "for the jacks to skip up and down in such manner as they will." It is still more remarkable that "condemned men from Newgate" were taken on board the ships bound for the East Indies and put ashore on the south coast of Africa. This "was approved as a very charitable deed, and a means, as was hoped, to bring them to God by giving them time of repentance to crave pardon for their sins, and reconcile themselves into his favour." Many strange hints and experiences of the old navigators are thus preserved for us, so that our sense of the interest of these papers increases with our knowledge of them, and we are more than ever satisfied with the working of the Master of the Rolls' Commission.

* Calendar of State Papers (Colonial Series), East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513-1616, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record office, and elsewhere. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq., &c. Longman, 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS AND PORCELAINWARE, &c., AT FARELL, NEAR THE "LALL BAGH" ESTATE.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c. (of a Gentleman retiring from residence) at Farell, near the "Lall Bagh" Estate, the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Knives and Forks, handsome Carved Furniture such as Circular Tables, Chiffoniers, Sofa Couches lined with Damask, Predieu, Drawing Room, and Easy Chairs, Whatnot, Teapoys, Marble Round Table, Sideboard, Screens, Dining Tables, Tea Caddy, Hanging Argand Lamps, Pictures, Clocks, Ornaments, Bedstead, Wardrobe, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing and Washing Stands, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view from to-morrow the 6th instant.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nesserwanjee Dundas.

On or about the middle of this month, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his shop, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Trustees of SORABJEE NESSERWANJEE DUNDAS, all the valuable Stock of Beer, Champagne, Br